under that condition this morning. The attendance was thin, and in order to waste time until the sluggards dropped in, Mr. Jones of Tena, moved an adjournment and called the Yeas and Nays. At an adjournment and called the Yeas and have.

an adjournment and called the Yeas and Nays. At the conclusion the seats began to fill up, and the test was ventured. The Speaker was sustained by the test was ventured to the Republicans doubted the extent of Edmundson's implication, and were therefore unwilling to condemn thin, and were therefore unwilling to condemn thin, and were therefore unwilling to condemn them. But the Democrats, who supposed political him. But the Democrats, who supposed political capital might be made by putting them in a false capital might be made by putting them in a false capital might be made by putting them their votes position, noder this admission, threw their votes position, noder this admission, threw their votes position, noder this admission, threw their votes position, and when the direct resolution of the Committee was called, it was nominally defeated by more than four to one; its friends seeing desirous more than four to one; its friends being desirous separate the vote on the two individuals. Seveentiemen showed symptoms of nervous tremor this vote, and could not bring their courage up to the sticking point on either side. But let them

Mr. Campbell now moved a reconsideration of the last division, announcing his purpose to be to amend the resolution in conformity with the wishes amend the resolution in constituty with the wishes
of those who were disinclined to consure Edmondson. It was carried, and the main question ordered. Then came the real struggle and
Mr. Keitt was concerned by 106 Yeas against 96
Nays. Mr. Edmundson was qualifiedly absolved
by 60 Yeas against 136 Nays. With his admissions yesterday and his testimony before the Committee this seems an extraordisary result. It was a par-crysm of magnanianity which will hardly be ap-preciated on the other side.

At length the Senate has got rid of the Naval

bill. Laus Deo. It has afflicted our tympanum for seven mortal months, and called out the smallcet specimens of electrionary performance wit-nessed during the session. It provides Courts of Inquiry, before which the dropped, retired, or furloughed officers may go within prescribed periods, and also directs that premitions and vacancies shall be reserved for such as may be recommended to restoration. And provision is also made that certain officers on leave of absence, who may be restored, shall resume the rank they would have taken on the active list, by ordinary gradation. A year's pay is secured to those w dropped entirely. In its essential features the measure is fair, and proceeds upon just prisciples; and it would have been better had it passed half a year ago. There is one omission which should be corrected in the House. Some consideration should be bestowed upon us, who have had to stand this infliction since the sharp days of last Christmas. Philanthrophy, which is the proverbial virtue of the Senate, demands so much. Let us have a small unbuttered slice of Treasury bread, if only to try how it compares with our unofficial

Correspondence of The N. F. Tribune: WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15, 1856. Although it is not true that Capt. Morgan of New-York was dismissed from the Treasury from any complicity with the recently discovered frauds in the construction of the public buildings, and that he voluntarily resigned, I understand that the managers of that Department are quite willing to make a scape-goat of him, and to allow the House and the public to believe that their skirts have been cleared by his resignation.

The Investigating Committee have been informed that two clerks, whose names are not given, have been discharged for presumed connection with the affair, and that the case of one more is under inrestigation. Mr. Youngs, the Architect in Chief of the Custom Houses and Marine Hospitals, is absent upon a tour of inspection, and of course cannot respond to the \$10,000 charge. He has been ordered to return it is said, with all practicable speed. Capt. Bowman is also absent upon duty. He is not supposed to be implicated in the affair.

A distinguished Democratic ex-Congressman from one of the North-eastern States, is understood to have made the trifling little fee of \$4,000 out of the sale of a site for a Custom-House, located in his district. Whether the fee was made out of the Government, or the seller to the Government, is the point which the Committee will be called upon to investigate. The distinguished gentleman the plastic character of the dough which covered his natural countenance.

It may be added to the above particulars of this

transaction, that the Committee have been quar-reling for a week over the election of a clerk, the inevitable Nathan Sargent and two others contest before the walls of Troy. It is to be hoped that this preliminary impediment will not be allowed to defeat the inquiry.

Mr. Herbert still looks upon the outer world

moved to release the jury after three days of trav-ail. All the stories of nine, ten and eleven jurors for acquittal were manufactured to aid the cause of the prisoner, and to encourage his friends of the same stripe and of kindred proclivities in the House during the simultaneous trial of one of their own number. The Star, a Democratic sheet considerably interested in the final release of Mr Herbert, states that Judge Crawford has fixed to morrow for a new trial. This would appear to be a decided leaning over to the prisoner's side of the perpendicular, for it would not be allowing the prosecution too great a latitude to assign then antil next Monday to bring to the aid of District Attorney Key the assistance of legal ability equa-to cope with that arrayed in Herbert's behalf.

There is nothing to be said of the facts or the morale of the Brooks' affair which will not go by telegraph. The culprit, after conviction, though fit to precipitate himself quite cantankerously upon Mr. Pennir ton. The reason was that Mr. P. had pushed the investigation, as a member of the Se-lect Committee, so vigorously that the Cudgel Club were met at every turn, and brought at last to the point of the absolute expulsion of their leader. Mr. Pennington had also made a very able and unanswerable speech on the outrage, which rendered all bope of escape futile.

Mr. Keitt will tear his hair in the morning, after

which he too will probably make his bow, and go home for a verdict of the free and enlightened citizens of his District. In the present state of civilization in South Carolina, both of these men will be unanimously returned to the House. A day of real reckoning for them and their compeers will nevertheless arrive, and when that day does come, these high-crowing cocks will, fly to the nearest covert, with combs cut and plumage faded, and be draggled.

PEMAQUID.

BROOKS AND HIS TROUBLESS,-The following ap pendix to Brooks's speech appears in The Union. It will be seen that Mr. Burlingame neither retracts nor medifies any of the alleged objectionable features in his remarks:

in his remarks:

"The imprudence of evil disposed persons, who by newspaper articles and in private conversations, have done injustice both to the Hon. Mr. Burlingame and myself, renders it necessary that the subjoined memoranca should be appended to my speech:

"Mr Burlingame in a fait and many way, admitted his responsibility for a y language need in his speech am disclaimed any intended to reflect upon the personal character of Mr. Brocks, or to impute to blut in any respect a want of courage; but, ducrimin aftig between the man and the act to which he was called upon to all use, he shad chear britished the later only in such memore as his representative duty required him to do.

"The above is a statement made by Mr. Bur ingame in reference to the passage in his late speech which referred to Mr. Brocks. It is in the hand writing of Mr. Speaker Banks, and was acknowledged by Mr. Burlingame in our presence, and was selfafectory to make friends of Mr. Brocks.

"W. W. BOYCE.

"TH. S. BOJOCK.

GEN. WASHINGTON AND HIS SLAVES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Pribune.
Siz: As Washington is often referred to in defense of Slavery, I send you an interesting extract from his last will, which shows conclusively that his heart's desire was for universal freedom. I find the article in an old periodical, issued about the date of his decease: an old periodical, issued about the date of his decease.

"Upon the decease of my wife, it is my will and desire that all the slaves which I hold in my own right, shall receive their freedom. The mancipale them during her life, would, though earnests wished by my, be attended with such insuperable difficulties, on account of their intermixture by marriages with the down regrees, as to excite the most painting a sations, if not discarreable consequences from the latter, while both descriptions are in the occupancy of the same procrietor, is not being him py power, under the teaure by which the dower negroes are held, to manufact them."

B. THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16, 1856. In the House to day, some progress was made. The long talked of speech of Kent was delivered. It was just like Keitt himself-it didn't amount to much. The burden of his song was South Carolins. The most pleasing part of the speech was his resignation. He made no attack on Burlingame.

The Illinois election case was called up and opened ably by the Chairman of the Committee on Elections, Mr. Washburn of Maine, Mr. Allen, the sitting member, made a long speech, contending that he had a legal right to his seat. Mr. Archer, the contestant, will speak to-morrow, when the case will probably be decided.

The Hon. Mr. Herbert, the alleged murderer of Keating, promenaded the Avenue, accompanied by

two officers of the District. Resolutions will be offered in the House to-morrow calling the President to know by what authority the United States troops in Kansas dissolved the Free-State Legislature on the 4th of July, and what action, if any, has been taken to stop piracy on the Missouri River, to protect travel across the public domain, and relative to the destruction of

property and robberies committed in Lawrence. An affair of boner was nipped in the bud last night between Mr. Burlingame of Massachusetts and Mr Brooks of South Carolina, by a meeting of the friends of the parties-Mesers. Banks and Ashmun of Massachusetts for Mr. Barlingame, and Messrs, Bocock of Virginia and Boyge of South Carolina for Mr. Brooks. The latter demanded retraction of language uttered by Mr. Burlingame in his speech, to which that gentleman declined, declaring himself responsible for every word in his speech. He distinguished between the act and the actor. And this was satisfactory, and the matter was thus amicably settled.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16, 1856. The Senate had a three hours' heated wrangle over the Naval Promotions' bill. Toombs roared like a bull of Bashan against the Naval Board. The opponents to the confirmation of the nominations, resisted the taking of the vote until the House had acted on the bill relieving the officers, but the Administration prevailed, 22 to 20. We had another prolonged yell from Toombs, seconded by Hale and Houston, but the result was that Commander Prendergrast was confirmed as captain; Ayes, 26; Nays, 11; and Commander Nicholson without a division.

From Our Own Corresponder WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16, 1856. Mr. Forsyth of Mobile has been appointed Minster to Mexico. Keitt's speech had less personality than was articipated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16, 1856. Another Jury was procured to-day for a new trial of Mr. Herbert for the killing of the waiter Keating, selected from one hundred and five talesmen.

A Democratic Caucus was held here this evening of which Mr. Bright was the Chairman. It was merely for the purpose of a free interchange of opinion concerning the Presidential Election, and comparing notes as to the relative prospects, which those present considered decidedly favorable for success.

Mr. Hanscom, the correspondent of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, was assaulted this evening by Capt. Pate, for a refusal to retract a statement made by him that the latter showed the white feather in surrendering his Missouri company of twenty-five men to fifteen Free. State men in Kansas.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, July 15, 1856. ROWN, from the Committee on the District Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on the District of Celumbia, reported a bill retroceding Georgetown

to Maryland.

The bill supplementary to the act amendatory The bill supplementary to the act animates, several acts respecting copyrights, approved February 3, 1831, was reported by Mr. BAYARD from the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SEWARD hoped the bill would immediately be put on its passage, as it was of considerable importance. The bill was passed.

The bill for the final adjudication of questions of

The bill for the final adjudication of questions of title to swamp lands between private claimants and the State of Louisiana was passed

Mr. JGNES of Tenn. made a speech on the Three Million Armament bill, contending that the appropriation was necessary to place the country in a proper state of defense. It was a peace, not a war measure. There was not ammunition enough on the whole Pacific coast to fire ten rounds with the guns there, and in case of war there was not enough in the whole country to fire twenty-five rounds with all our guns.

in case of war there was not enough in the whole country to fire twenty-five rounds with all our guns. The further consideration of the bill was then post-poned till Monday.

The Senate then went into executive session, and was nearly four hours engaged in consideration of the question, whether the more than 200 nominations or pro-motions of the President, sent in some months ago, to supply the vacancies occasioned by the action of the late Naval Board, should be passed upon before the House shall take action on the Senate hill providing a remedy for meritorious officers aggrieved by the Naval Board. Finally, Messrs. Prendergest and Nicholson were severally confirmed as Captains by so large a yote as to be regarded as favorable to all the remain-

ing nominations.

The Senate will probably go into executive session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KEITI said it was not his purpose to widen any breach, or exacerbate any feeling. He much preferred the opposite. He vindicated South Carolina against the charges brought against her conduct in the Revolution. He vividly depicted the sufferings and patriotism of the South Carolinians, contending that the exploits of Massachusetts in that struggle had been greatly exaggarated. atly exaggerated.

greatly exaggerated.

Mr. KEIIT, after speaking in disparagement of Massachusetts, and in no complimentary terms of Mr. Burlingame's sentiments and rhetoric, said he was in the Senate when the assault was committed. He knew that it would be committed, unless Mr. Sumner should make an explanation or spology; but he repeated he knew not the time when, nor the place where the assault would be made. He did not an incipate it would be in the Senate Chamber. Northern papers had attempted to establish complicity on his part, charging it as a slaveholding act, and had attempted to fix the responsibility on South Carolina. Those who wish to drag in dust the garments of their State might do it. He certainly should not the garments of his own. It appeared that his offense was that he did not turn informer, a character which he branded as infamous. He would never violate the confidence reposed in him, even by his bitterest enemy against the best friend he had. Was he to inform in favor of a man who had made false charges against South Carolina and slandered a distinguished Senator, a relative of his late colleague, Mr. Brooks? For the individual opinion of the House officially expressed. He represented men who live on battle plains, which had been defamed by Mr. Summer, and therefore he was sensitive. He had already sent his resignation to the Governor of South Carolina, to take effect to day, and wend now sunounce he was no longer a member of this Congress.

The feeleries explauded, while cries of "Order" went up from those below.

The friends of Mr. Keitt crowded round him and shock hards with him, and amid considerable confacion he retured.

The House then took up the resolutions of the Com-

sion he retired.

The House then took up the resolutions of the Committee on Elections, that J. C. Allen was not and Wm B. Archer was elected a Representative from Illinois

WASHBURNE (Mc.) advocated the resolutions.
Mr. ALLEN replied in his own defense. Adjourned. | begest paper

KANSAS NEWS

CHICATO, Tuesday, July 15, 1856. The Tribune has advices from Leavenworth to the 11th ult. Gen Persifer Smith had arrived there. A deputation of citizens waited upon him, asking protection of their lives and property against armed maraud ers from the South on the different river towns. He replied that he had no authority; that the armed bands were regularly enrolled militia acting under the color of the law; and that there was no redress except

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, July 15, 1856, Enthusiastic ratification meetings were held here last night by the friends of Fremont and Dayton in Pitteburgh, and Fremont and Johnston in Atlegheny Quite a rivalry existed between the two sections as to which meeting should be the largest.

Gen Wm Robinson presided over the Pitteburgh meeting, assisted by twenty Vice-Presidents. Ad d ceees were made by Senator Wilson of Massachu sette, John A. Wells of California, Toomas Williams, Gov. Ford of Ohio, and others. Mr. Burlingame had been announced, but was not present. Resolutions approving the nominations of Fremont and Dayton and the platform of the Republican party were passed

At the Allegbeny meeting, Dr. Wm. Woods pre sided, assisted by nineteen Vice-Presidents. The meeting was addressed by Gov. Ford of Chio, Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Williamson and Huntington. George Law did not attend, as was announced. By invitation, W. F. Johnston appeared on the stand. He expressed his thanks, and said if he could by any means surrender the trust reposed in him by the American party he would will ingly do so. Strong resolutions were passed opposing civil and

ecolesiastical Slavery, whether domestic or foreign. The preamble says that the Americans showed every disposition to meet the Republicans on terms of equality, but being repulsed, they now ratify the neminations of Fremont and Johnston.

Gen. Wilson of Massachusetts has expressed to several his intention to support Mr. Johnston for the Vice-Presidency, in preference to Mr. Dayton.

CONVENTION OF OLD-LINE WHIGH RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

A State Convention of Old-Line Whigs met at Metropolitan Hall, in this city, at 10 o'clock this morning, and temporarily organized by calling Wm. H. McFar land of Richmond to the chair. R. O. Ridgway of The Richmond Whig, and S. T. Peters of Lynch-The Richmond Walf, and S. I. Peters of Dynamics of the Secretaries. Forty-one counties and four cities were represented by 121 delegates.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Harper of Augusta, that the Convention was composed of Whigs, acknowledging no other political ties or affinities, was referred to the Committee on Permanent Organization.

tion.

Several speeches were made, among them one by Mr. McFarland, another by Alexander Rives, brother of the Hon. W. C. Rives, who spoke strongly in behalf of Mr. Fillmore, praising his ability and declaring that the Democratic party was not narional but had been sectionalized by the Cincinnati Convention; that its platform was a fillibustering one; that the Whig party was the orly true national party, and that after the Presidential election the American party would find it necessary to fail back into the traces of the National Weigs.

The Convention then adjourned till 5 p. m.

Whigs.

The Convention then adjourned till 5 p. m.

The Convention reassembled at 5 p. m., when three more Counties were represented by twenty delegates.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Wyncham Rebinson of Washington County for President, with eight Vice-Presidents and five Secretaries.

The percet was adopted.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Robinson made a speech, in which he briefly compared the Whig and Democratic parties.

The Committee on Mr. Harper's resolution reported that the call for the Convention was clearly enough understood as excluding all not claiming to be Whigs.

On motion of Mr. McFarland, a Committee of

On motion of Mr. McFarland, a Committee of Thirteen was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

The Hon. Wm. L. Goggin supported the claims of Mr. Fidmore, opposing Mr. Buchanan, and denouncing the Cincinnati platform.

Adjourned till 11 a. m. to-morrow.

FIRE AT CORNING, N. Y. ELMIRA, Tue-day, July 15, 1856.

A fire broke out at Corning last night, in Dyer's block, and before it could be subdued forty tenements of the business part of the place were left smoldering in ashes. The buildings were of wood, and the fire raged with the most intense fury. Every building on Main street east of Dickinson's houses was consumed, with the exception of one store. Only six stores are left in the place. The loss is estimated at \$120,000 to \$150,000, of which \$40,000 is insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

AN ESCAPED SLAVE.

Boston, Wednesday! July 16—2 r. m.

Joseph Williams, a siave at Mobile, escaped in the brig Growler just arrived here. The captain, on entering the harbor, attempted to secure him, for the purpose of taking him back, but Williams jumped overboard and was picked up by a boat, and the Vigilaree Committee being immediately notified, a writ of habens corpus was issued. He is now before Judge Bigelow and a hearing of the case is going on. There is considerable excitement about the Court-House.

is considerable excitein at about the Court-House, SECOND DISPATCH.

Williams, the escaped slave from Mobile, was brought before Judge Metcaif of the Supreme Court at 3 o'clock, on the writ of habeas corpus that had been issued, and no one appearing as claimant against him, he was told to go free. An outburst of appliance greeted this order, which the officers as d Gourt in vain tried to check. Meantime, the colored man was seized by his friends and hurried out of the Court-room. He was taken to the house of a colored citizen, and thence put on board the first train of cars for Canada. Capt. Pillsbury, of the bark Growler, from whose vessel Williams was taken did not appear in Court. The affair caused great excitement. The affair caused great excitement.

COMMENCEMENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

Boslan, Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

Commencement at Harvard College was observed to day with the usual ceremonies. The attendance was large, and the exercises highly satisfactory.

The following degreess were conferred: Master of Aits—Charles Drane of Cambridge, and James B. Richards of Philadelphia. Doctors of Divinity—The Rev. Henry Hill of Athens, Greece; the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson of the Broadway Tabernable, New-

The Rev. Henry Hill of Athens, Greece; the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson of the Broadway Tabernable, New-York; the Rev. E. H. Chapin of New-York; the Rev. Thomas Worcester of Boston. Degree of LL D.—The Hon. John James Chehrist of Washington, D. C.; the Hon. John O. Gray of Boston; and Gideon L. Soule, Principal of the Exeter Academy.

EXTENSION OF THE TELEGRAPH TO MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

Woon's Hole, Mass., Weonesday, July 16, 1856.
A substantial English cable connecting this Island with Boston was successfully laid to-day, by the Cape Cod Telegraph Company, and the Line is now in good working order, connecting at Boston with the lines of the American Telegraph.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE ROCHESTER HOUSE OF REFUGE.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

Yesterday two of the innutes of the House of Refuge in the city attempted to burn it down by setting fire to some shavings in a cupboard. The fire kow ver was discovered and extinguished before any great camage was done. The boys that co-mailted the deed were detected and placed in confinement. THE SCHOONER WILLIAM LEWIS. PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, July 16, 1856.
The schooner Wm Lewis, found abandoned at sea

Vote Anong the likes Workers.—A manufacturing establishment on Water street gives the following vote:—Fremont, 22: Buchanan, 8: Fillmore, 2. Among the hard-working, intelligent mechanics, the elf-made hero of California finds hosts of warm and active intends.

A Vote—On the New World hast evening the following was the result of the convex.

and teken into Newport, is supposed to be a slaver which has been deserted after making a voyage to

Wouldn't it be a rich joke if it should turn out that Fremont is toth a slaveholder and a Catholic? asks? The New-Hampshire Patriot, after having in previous papers stated that he was both. And wouldn't it be a ticker joke if he should turn out to be a President—or The Patriot should turn out to be a trathful, honest name?

owing was the result of the canvass:

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

From Our Special Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 16, 1856. The Republican party here, owing to the hot weather and the absence of many citizens from town, have not yet held a mass meeting, though the

Ward Committees are active in their operations, and the Central Club in Chestnut street has two stated meetings each week, where discussions take place. A mass meeting, however, was held on Monday evening in Camden, N. J., opposite here, which was as complete a success as can be imagined. The large Court room was crowded, not few ladies being present.

The meeting assembled at 8 o'clock, and did not break up until 114 o'clock, notwithstanding the enormous heat. The first speaker was Mr. W. H. Fry of New York, and the second Ex-United States Senator Miller of New-Jersey. The spirit of the flourishing City of Camden was awakened, and the most eager interest was manifested by the audience in what the speakers said. A band of music was present, and the Philadelphia Glee Club, an was present, and the Philadelphia Cries Cito, an amateur company of gentlemen who perform for the sake of the cause, executed a new lyric in excellent style amid loud applause. A deputation of Philadelphia Republicans entered the courtroom in the course of the evening, and were handsomely received. I note that the Pennsylvania Anti-Administra-

tion Congressmen are meditating a plan for a Union-Convention in this State to be held in September, composed of representatives of all opposi-tion parties for the purpose of forming an Electoral Ticket. Knowing what has so far been done by the Republican party, with reference to an Electoral Ticket, I must say that the Penosylvania delegation is acting most unadvisedly, and certainly with out adequate information in the premises. The Republican State Executive Committee was charged by the State Convention which met here last mouth with the business of forming the Electoral Ticket. It could not be in better hands, and if left with the Committee, the right men at the right time, will be selected beyond question. But to confide so nice a duty as this to a mixed heterogeneous public assemblage, which must do their work in a few hours, with the expectation that a compromise can be more readily effected than by the small, deliberative, executive body which has weeks befere it to collect information from all parts of the State, to compare opinions confiden-tially and dispassionately, and to decide advisedly; tially and dispassionately, and to decide advisedly; to make this change in a policy so happily deter-mined, is to fly in the face of all party experience. It is the earnest hope of every friend of the cause here, that idembers of Congress will let the matter rest as it is. If their proposition is a proper one, there is no necessary hurry about it. It will bear keeping perfectly well for a month.

Cape May is now flourishing. There are some seven great hotels open there, and one is the largest in the United States. The beach is the finest in the country, being some ten miles long, and the hotels are close upon the surf, which is terribly in earnest. Mr. Charles Samner is now there for the restoration of his health. While the city steams with the Summer solstice, Cape May is wood and won by soft, cool breezes, which keep the rampant mercury down to the lower figures. Sunday last, there, was relieved by a magnificent storm. Clouds freighted with wrath came dashing over earth and soa, like a procession of the furies, and lightning of blistering brilliancy squirmed aloft and around. The whole performance was crowned with a rainbow—equal to Noah's, for it had a clean sweep of the horizon, and all its hues were as plainly defined as those of prize dahlias.

—A Family Bible is a suggestive theme. It

is a record of religious progress and liberty, bistorically speaking, of the happiest day of one's lite, of the pledges of domestic bliss, and the reverse of the medal—the consignments to the family vault. But where do the family bibles come from! Who supplies equally Fifth avenue and the log cabin with them! I am told not the American Bible Society—that it deals in the smaller portable scriptures, but the respectable obesity of the large quarto bible is due to private enterprise. These are private by twenties of thousands annually, but it is a remarkable fact, not less indicative of the immense domestic industries which are not detailed in the Treasury report -not less representative of the unobtrusive but superlative manufacturing craft of Philadelphia than of private enterprise, that more than one half of the Family Bibles printed in this country come from one single establishment here—that of Messras Jesper Harding & Son. I visited it the other day, and it remunerates for the closest con-sideration. The three highest stories of a ninestory building overlap and belong to the Postment are fifteen power-presses, and everything re-lating to the immense production of the Scriptures is conducted under one single immense roof. Visitors are taken to the top of the house Visitors are taken to the top of the house on a platform raised by a steam-engine, and here a capital view of the city is an additional There are no less than fifty different styles of family Bibles produced here from that retailed at a dollar to fancy prices, dictated by colored plates, mediaeval bindings and clasps, and sigh contracts. mediaeval bindings and clasps, and rich ornamen-tations generally. Over a million of these Bibles has been issued from this manufactory, which does not print the smaller editions. This certainly is a remarkable fact, that one single house should issue a majority of the large editions of a book a copy of which every respectable family in the Union is supposed to require.

W. H. F.

THE TEST.

To the Editors of The N. Y Tribune.

SIR: It is an old adage that our love of any object is peasured by our sacrifices to secure it. Nowhere has this maxim more authority than in money-making, money loving America. So completely has this love of gain, combined with a hearty detestation of the chiesnery of party demagogues, driven the solid mer of the North from the political arens, that nothing bu imminent danger to our liberties could have aroused the enthusiesm manifested in our meetings for sym pathy and ratification, wit in the last few weeks.

Still, the heart of hearts has not yet been touched in
our city. There is an old saw, which contains more
truth than poetry, reading somewhat thus:

If you love me, show it, show it— Just pull a little money out, And that will settle every doubt." Judging New-York from this stand-point, and our

Judging New-York from this stand-point, and our love of Freston is nowhere. From statistic, it appears that less than \$4,000 has been raised for the noble neartyrs of Kansas in a city which is the commercial metropolis of the New World—a city whose poleen fever-purses are felt through the continent—nay, the world. Is such the price at which we value Freedom? Boston has raised \$10,000, and the world. State of \$1,000, and works \$5,000 and ever. Chicago, weeks \$5, teetified her love by a gift of \$15,000, and has already more than doubled the sum. Five merchants of Detroit alone doubled the sum. Five merchants of Detroit alone raised more than six times as much as New York has contributed—and to night we learn that Oberlin, a contributed—and to night we learn that Oberin, a little village of Onio, containing some 3,000 inhabitants, has fitted out a pieneer boad of lifey young men, and raised some \$500 for their support. Ledies to were not a hame d to the fifty their devotion—yea, ladies of the good old revolutionary stock—descendants of the mothers and sisters that could fill the fields, finish clothes and tend the house, while our fathers fought. Yes, truly there is some of the good old spirit left, and indies in Oberlin that looked to none for sapport poured their hard-carned funds into Freedom's treature. And yet New-York has raised but \$4,000. Why is this? Is Freedom more necessary to be ton than tou a? Is Kansas bound to Chicago and Detroit by stronger ties? Is humanity a virtue to be measured by degrees of latitude and longitude? Are the brothers and sisters of the Reserve dearer to them than ours to us? If not, let New-York speak once from her pecket. Oh! what is money worth if behi at the cost of our freedom? Let us not deceive ourselves, the cost of our freedom? Let us not deceive ourselves, the cost of our freedom? Let us not deceive ourselves. The price must be paid. They that possess freedom must pas for it; and every week's delay increases the the cost of our freedom? Let us not deceive ourselves, the cost of our freedom? Let us not deceive ourselves, the nove now than a month since. A month from this time, and if a price will have doubled on our hands. Wait till next November; till the transph of our gioties et andard-bearer and Republican principies, and Kansas may be lost forever. The game of Kansas are

but flesh and blood, like ourselves. They have made the greatest secrifices. Harassed, persecuted by armed ruffinns, with home destroyed, fields ravaged, friends murdered and families scattered, they look to us for aid, and New-York answers with a paltry \$4,000. Is it strange that they are disheartened? Will it be materiability if they too, howed down by long tarrying for aid which cometh not, should leave Kansas and Freedom to their fate? Ah! it is MONKY that is needed, not Resolutions—material aid, not mass meetings. Men are ready—volunteers rise up all over the broad prairies and cry, "Send us." If you love Freedom prove it, FROVI II.

CENTRAL FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB,-Last night the Republicans mustered at Academy Hail, when the popular enthusiasm appeared unaba behalf of Fremont and Freedom. W. H. Brown officiated as President. The business of the evening opened with the Rallying Song. Gen. Nye was the first speaker. He observed that he sympathized with his hearers. To perpetuate our glorious institutions was triumph. The critical time had come when the question was to be determined whether Slavery shall find an abode or resting place in a free country The present dynasty had to be overthrown. As urors, the Republicans were sitting in judgment. The present power had sown the wind to meap the whirlwind. If the political cat o' nine-tails was to be used, let Pierce apply it, for he was too feeble to in jure any one. Buchanan was now linked to Slavery. The bloody acts were to be carried out in Kansas, We were told that Buchapan is a man of experience in establi-hing Slavery [laughter], but enough of him, for he is not likely to obtain many votes. Fillmor had lived in the mountain region, and Free dom was a mountain nymph-but he was stranger to liberty. Long ago he hung his harp on the willow, and had assisted in forging the manacles of bondage. The habeas corpus had been taken from us to support the Fugitive-Slave Law. Because Fillmore is an American, he is to be chosen. We have another man who had stood on the mountain top, and had conquered the elements. He was like Washington [cheers]; but they said he was young. Yet he was older than Washington or Napoleon when they led their victorious armies. Mr. Fillmore had observed that if Fremont was elected the South would not acknowledge him. He ventured to offirm that if Fremont was President, not only the South, but Millard Fillmore would step to the music. Kansas was designed to be free [Cheers].

After speeches by the Hon. Henry B. Stanton of Seneca County, and the Hon. James A. Briggs of Ohio, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Fremont and Dayton.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD FREMONT RATIFICATION MERTISO.—A mass meeting to ratify the nomination of J. C. Fremout was held last evening at National Hall in Forty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue. The Hall was crowded, and great enthusiasm prevailed, Ald. W. B. Drake presided, and Mesers. D. F. Easton and George F. Knowlton acted as Secretaries.

Mr. A. J Strong of the Eighteenth Ward made some remarks, and concluded by introducing Mr. John C. Underwood, who was a delegate from Vicginia to the late Philadelphia Convention, and who has been banished from home for advocating the cause of Freedom or opposing the further extension of Slavery. Mr. Underwood spoke of the evil effects of Slavery, and contracted the condition of Virginia with our own free State, where we have free schools and well paid

Horace Greeley followed, and by request of a numher of Fillmore men, discussed the relative positions of the American and Republican parties in refer-

ence to the present campaigu.

After music by the band, and singing, Mr. Centre of I linois spoke, and the meeting adjourned.

The Board of Education held a session last evening of over three hours in duration, the greater part of which time was passed in nonsensical discussions as to points of order. Those members of the Board whose names, out of regard to their families and the community generally, we will not mention) who usually occupy the floor and tire the attention of the working members with buncombe speeches, were on hand in full force. Each and every one "did not wish to occupy the attention of the Board but a few moments;" nevertheless, together they passed the session in manner aforesaid. The display of knowledge as to "parliamentary usage" was very great, and the Hall of the Board of Education of neeting nights would be a good school for debating societies. In the interim of several discussions as to "points of order," some few papers were acted upon.

The application of the school officers for an appropriation of \$4,508 for putting up Ward School No. 34 priated to refurnish Ward School No. 12 in Madton street, Seventh Ward. The sum of \$1,056 was appropriated to refurnish and fit up Ward Schoolhouse No. 7 in Christie street.

A resolution was adopted that the President ar Clerk sign checks for all payments due or to become due under appropriations legally made by the Board, notwithstanding the alleged intention of the Controlle of the city to withhold from the Board a portion of the School moneys of the precent year, or the reservation heretefore made of moneys for specific purposes.

OUTRAGE IN THE PARK.-Last night as a young frish girl named Anna Fitzharris, a servant in a family residing in the Fourteenth Ward, was passing through the Park on her way home, she was accested by three vagabonds. The fellows stopped her and asked if she had any money. She replied that she had not, when they asked her if she had any finger rings or other valuables with her. She again told them she had not, when one of the party struck her violently in the face, knocking her to the ground. The three then com menced kicking and beating her, upon which she

cried loudly for help.

The coward y rascals becoming alarmed ran off The girl made her way to the Chief's Office and comsained of the outrage to Sergeant Owens. Officer Masterson went out and explored the Park and arrested a fellow named Thomas Murphy, whom the girl identified as one of the party. Murphy had on three coate and had with him a straw hat and cap. Upon seeing the Officer approach he endeavoyed to disguise himself. He was sent to the Sixth Ward Station-House, and the girl was taken home.

The Park is the resert of rowdy characters every night, and their numerous outrages seldom meet with my check, Mayor Wood having withdrawn the policenen who were heretofore stationed there for the pro ection of citizens.

A prominent Southern delegate to the late Cincinnati Convention has stated publicly in conversation that when he taxed John Van Buren with " unsoundness" on the Slavery question, John replied that hi Anti-Slavery demonstrations in 1848 were nothing but

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS

MISSOURI RIVER PIRACY-AND OTHER OUTRAGES. LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, Juy 8, 1856.

Missouri River piracy has reached a systematic refinement not equaled by Algiers, when corsairing was carried on by the government. Missouri, by erate it, has commenced an actual warfare on a mational highway on the rights of American citizens, So therough is this that I should not wonder M even the Pro-Siavery boat officers would speedily get tired of its annoyance. At Branswick, Waverly, Lexington, Wayne City, Liberty Landing, Delaware and Leavenworth there are armed ban to watch the river and plunder Free-State emigrants. At nearly all of these places cannon are platted so as to command the river. At Lexington there is quite a strong battery. At Delaware City they have six cannons planted to command the river. There the Southerners have made a sert of river. There the Southerners have made a sert of military station, and are preparing themselves for the enterprises they doubtless contemplate against the Territory. That such a nuisance as that should exist in the Territory, is a significant fact relative to the efficiency and impartiality of dragoor government. There are some 200 young Southerners under arms. They permit no boat to pass without compelling her to round to and be gearened. This "right of search" these Border Rumans insist upon with more pertinacity than did the British; and no wonder, for it pays. The quantity of "pickings and stealings" is considerable. I have just conversed with a young man (Mr. Holmes) from New-York City, and who is just up the Missouri river. He was the only Free State man on the boat. The Ruffans who were on beard first searched his trunk, telling him with the coolest searched his trunk, telling him with the coolest assurance that it was for his own take and in order to prevent the trunk from being broken open at the different landings. This was a very specious plea, but unfortunately it did not secure the proposed exemption. The boat was stopped at all the places I have commercted, and searched. At Detailed. aware the Captain did not want to stop. It is a small place, and has little or no business ten at night when the boat got there, and when they hailed him the Captain shouted back that he "had no abolitionists on board," but they d-him and told him they would sink his boat if he did not stop. Having got away from Delaware, the boat had to go through the same ordeal at Leavenworth City, and there the gentleman of whom I have spoke had to hide himself in the pilot house. He got off at the Fort.
I suppose you have the particulars of the plun-

dering of a company of emigrants from Ottowa, liling is. They were attacked in a warehouse in the City of Leavenworth, within but a short dis-tance of the Fort, and robbed, and most of them sent back down the river. The company who dis-armed them were armed with United States arms One of the company escaped and went to the troops for assistance. Capt. Wood came down, and finding Capt Clarkson, the Border Ruffian captain who had command of the Southerners who captain who had command of the Southerners who committed the outrage, saked him his authority, when Clarkson showed him his commission from Gov. Shannon, "Territorial Militia," and the top officers went in and took a drink, after which Capt. Word and his dragoons started back. The best part of the joke was that Mr. Himman, the man who went after the troops, was taken prisoner by the Ruffians, on his return with them, and sent off down the river. Their goods, consisting of ple wa. the Ruffians, on his return with them, and seat on down the river. Their goods, consisting of ple ws, scythes, clothing, and in fact articles of agricul-ture and domestic use of all kinds, together with arms, were taken, and are now lodged in Majors. & Russell's warchouse, Leavenworth.

The warehouse of Majors & Russell, Leaven-

worth, is a general reselling shop of stolen goods. Many of the rifles taken at different points on the river, together with provisions, stores, agricultural are stored there. The firm is one of the most ex-tensive in this locality. They are the agents of the Southern Aid Societies, and the money raised in the South is sent to them. Beside the arms and other goods they have stolen from Free-State emi-grants, their warskeine has been made the decogrants, their warekouse has been made the depository of a large number—some five hundred stand of public arms, guns and bayonets. The Territorial officials mi, ht as well have left them in Weston, Mo., in the care of Gen. Stringfellow. The plunder and the public arms are stored to

gether.
Last pignt, after dark, a man named Loveland came into town. He had been overtaken near M'Gee's Crossing, at the Wakerusa, by eight men, and attempted to escape by riding off. They rode after and overtook him, and plundered him of his horse, watch, revolver, and money. He escape and got into Lawrence the best way he could on feot. A compony of United States dragoons are stationed near the place, or within three miles of it. They have been applied to, but I expect no redress, much less that the property will be recovered. If the thing occurs again—and those rascals infest that quarter for that express purpose—we will attend to them ourselves. It is reported that ay Donnie Shorid Hanne is leading. reported that ex Deputy Sheriff Haney is leading a band of Pre-Slavery men through the south part of the Territory, to drive out and plander Free

We heard a report yesterday that a party of 100-men, supposed to be those from Westport, were near Osawattamie, but prevented from attacking it by the troops near town.

KANSAS OUTRAGE ON EMIGRANTS FROM ILLINOIS.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, July 10, 1856. I wrote you a few days since an account of the

seizure, robbery and sending back of a companyeef Illinois emigrants who came up on the Arabia this place. The company numbered seventeen.
Mr. William Strawhn, one of the most wealthy
citizens of Illinois, agent for the company, and four others escaped, and are in the Territo

Mr. Strawhn, immediately upon the seizure went to the Fort, and upon his representation the officer in command came down with a force of dragoons, arriving before the Southerners had dispersed. These Southerners stationed here are a part of a regularly organized militia company, armed and mustered into the militia of the Territory by Gov. Shannon. They are mostly Baserd's men. They are quartered in barraoks here, and

men. They are quartered in barrooks here, and supported by "Southern Aid." They are commanded by Capt. Clarkson, who has a store in this place. Clarkson's house is their arsenal.

The officer in command of the dragooss merely inquired of Clarkson what had taken place in relation to the Arabia's passengers, and upon Clarkson's statement, declared that it was all right, and done according to proper authority. done according to proper authority.

But Mr. Strawhn did not let the matter drop

But Mr. Strawm old not test every legal measures in his power to recover his property pulsaged from a him. He determined to do more; he resolved to ascertain if it be true that the power of the National Strawment of the Nation ascertain is it be true that the power of the Retional and Territorial Government are combined
in a conspiracy, as principal and agent in these
wholesale acts of nobery committed on our National thoroughfares, and at our commercial de pots.
He proceeded secretly, for Clarkson's men were
hunting him constantly from the moment be escaped their clutches at our wharf. He proceeded
to be computed and represented his case to Secreto Lecompton, and represented his case to Secretary Woodson, acting Governor—Stanman being absent from the Territory at the time—Woodson told him his cale absent from the Territory at the time—Woodson told him his only remedy was by civil process; he must get a writ from Judge Lecompto, for the arrest of the persons who had taken his property. Judge Lecompte was at his residence six miles from Leavenworth. Mr. Strawha told the Governor that be dare not travel in the neighborhood of Leavenworth, that the men who had been were watching every approach to this borhood of Leavenworth, the first work to the town, in order to capture him, and that it would be impossible for him, without, an escort, to precure an interview with Judge Lecompte. Woodnoon then granted him a requisition upon Col. Sumner for an escort of troops. Yesterday, Mr. Strawba succeeded in get tog to the Fort with him